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[670]

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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日六十月六年二統宣

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1910.

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[a34-2]

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District Manager. ton, Misso-  
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[a172] ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a728]

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DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a364]

SIEN TING

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a432]

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7.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [a76]

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NEW COLONIAL NOVELS; \$1.75 EACH:  
Potticoat Government, by Baroness Orczy.  
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NOVELS AT 80 CENTS EACH:  
Under the Red Star, by M. Gerard.  
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[a27]

Large New Stock of Waterman Ideal  
Fountain Pens Just Arrived.  
Comprising Points to Suit Any Handwriting.  
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DISTILLERS OF FINE LIQUEUR BRANDIES  
SUPPLIED TO THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS THROUGHOUT  
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Sole Agents: Caldbeck Macgregor & Co.

[a30]

## PEARSON'S HYCOL

CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.

Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government  
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer.  
Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive.  
One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES:

\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

## Pearson's Saponified CRESOL

PRICES:

Co-Efficient 10; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.  
5; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strength of their products  
(in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and they can  
show the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing  
Properties and at the true value of a Germicidal Disinfectant Fluid.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.** SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,  
SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN  
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited.

[a134]

## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

All A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze,  
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AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always  
ready at short notice.

AT KOBE:—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

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Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
" Breadth	56 "	66 "
" Draft	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Docks, capable of lifting 40 ton weight. [a69]

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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## WEISMANN'S COFFEE

ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR  
PREMISES DAILY.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

[a346]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in  
procuring Subscription Offices for the  
next Race Meeting will be held at the Office of  
the Hongkong Jockey Club, TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), 23rd instant, at 12 Noon.  
By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course. [a42]

VICTORIA RECREATION  
CLUB.

A N AQUATIC FETE will be held in the  
Club Bath, TO-MORROW (SATUR-  
DAY), the 23rd instant, commencing at 4 P.M.  
ADMISSION:—Non-members ... \$1.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1910. [a47]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL  
PROMENADE  
CONCERT.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage and  
in the Presence of H.E. SIR HENRY  
MAY, K.C.M.G., OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),  
JULY 23RD, AT 9 P.M.

ADMISSION - - - \$1.  
By kind Permission of Lt. Col. PRIOR the  
Band of the 13th Rajputs will give Selections.  
ADMISSION - - - \$1.  
Late Peak Car.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [a40]

G. E. R.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of  
Miscellaneous Materials (FIREWOOD,  
TIMBER, WHITE CHARCOAL, BRICKS,  
BAMBOO MATERIALS, etc., etc.) to H.M.  
NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, for a period of 12  
Months from the 1st August, 1910.  
Forms of tender can be obtained on applica-  
tion to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M.  
NAVAL YARD, and should be returned not later  
than Noon on the 25th July, 1910.  
A deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100)  
will be required from persons tendering. This  
will be returned in the event of non-acceptance  
of tender.  
The right is reserved of rejecting all or any  
tenders and of accepting any portion of a  
tender.

EDGAR WATTS,  
Naval Store Officer.  
H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [a43]

THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season  
will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on  
SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1910.  
REGINALD F. C. MASTER,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1910. [a48]

WANTED.

FIVE or SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, Unfur-  
nished, New or within next eight weeks.  
Particulars of Rent, etc., to—  
"ALPHA,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [a49]  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1910.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE  
SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE  
OF AS MANY CENTS

By the Use of

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which  
really does what is claimed for it. IT IS  
ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE  
ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government  
at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department  
at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs  
and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from  
the General Agents,

SIEMSEN & Co.  
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

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NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [a316]

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REMAINING Portions of MARINE

IN LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST.

Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR

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MARINE LOT

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EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—  
G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,  
Engineers, &c.,  
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [a4168]

HOTELS

## HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Room.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
[a35] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a563]

## ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND  
UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

SITUATED in the most central position  
Large and Airy Rooms. Hot and Cold  
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light.  
Cuisine entirely under European Supervision.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly  
Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Terms moderate.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,  
Proprietor and Manager,  
(late Manager of J. LYONS & Co. (Treaders)  
leading Caterers in London, and of the  
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).  
TELEPHONE No. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

## "BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns. Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone No. 690.  
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. YATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a356]

## "BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA). MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-  
ment and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
Two steamers (the Sui An and Sui Tin) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA"  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.

## VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

## MACAO HOTEL

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRAYA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAISES PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given to

Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER

Proprietor

[a1623]

THE MERCANTILE  
LITHOGRAPHIC.

47, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

UNDERTAKES to execute with neatness  
all kinds of ARTISTIC LABELS,  
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, VISITING  
CARDS, LETTER HEADINGS, MENUS,  
DIS. STAMPING, etc.

DIES AND SEALS CUT IN ANY METAL.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [a22]



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LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND  
TOBACCONISTS.

## CIGARS

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Any Cigars purchased from us have therefore the advantage of being in FINE CONDITION.

We Stock all the Best Known Brands, as well as the following, which are Manufactured solely for us:

LOLITAS - PER BOX OF 50. \$5.50  
An exquisite smoke.

EL TAMARINDO, GRAND  
ROYAL - PER BOX OF 50. \$4.00  
A very fine Cigar.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be noticed.  
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 22ND, 1910.

SOME few months ago the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, who had been appointed Minister for War at Peking, gained some little notoriety by declaring his intention of establishing a form of conscription in China, and people, without giving serious thought to the question, immediately began to conjure up visions of huge standing armies greater than the world had ever yet seen and to indulge in needless alarms about the Yellow Peril. Now we learn that this gentleman has ambitions which suggest a great belief in himself and in China. His latest proposal is an alliance between China and America for "mutual assistance and protection." Such a scheme, impracticable though it be, is not original. It was advocated more than a year ago by a New York journal which has a reputation for sensationalism and which is frankly hostile to Great Britain. The proposal then was intended in some way as an offset to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but though it caused some discussion nobody took it seriously. Apparently Reuters did not regard the Chinese Minister's proposed alliance between America and China as of any great value, although the interview is said to have been published by the Times. At any rate they have been silent on the subject, and the news comes to us from American sources, which also report that this Chinese war-lord is not alone among his countrymen in holding such a view. CHANG YIN TANG, the Chinese Minister to the United States, believes "that the only way for China to extricate herself from her

present dilemma is to form an alliance with the United States and then assert her right to govern Manchuria." Mr. CHANG was interviewed on the proposition of the Chinese Minister to Germany now returning to China to reorganize the imperial army, as published in the London Times, and he declared that it "was the only logical outcome of the present situation in Asia." China looks to the United States to save her from the encroachments of European Powers and Japan. "Could anything be more absurd?" China has everything to gain and America has much to lose. Such a one-sided arrangement would be impossible, and the fact that it is seriously suggested shows that there is something about the process of the working of the Oriental mind which marks it off completely from Western thought. China's status would be improved if she could secure an alliance with a Western Power, and the other Powers would doubtless have to adopt a different attitude in their dealings with her, but it requires no gift of prophecy to realise that the day of such an entente is a long way off. The statements of both Ministers suggest a fear, if not a hatred, of Japan. And the reason is not far to seek. Manchuria is being developed by the opening of railways, Japanese activities are successfully pursued, and Peking has little or no voice in the government. Theoretically the three provinces are still an integral part of the Empire, but yet it is recognised that Manchuria has not been under China's effective rule since 1900. Her attitude to Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War was virtually one of surrender, and nowhere have the resources of diplomacy been greater than in overcoming the difficulties it has had to cope with in the various conventions bearing upon Manchuria whose provisions were "designed to reconcile the reality of surrender with the fiction of unimpaired sovereignty." China may yet be the effective sovereign of Manchuria, but an alliance with America will not attain that end.

As the *ss. Changsha* was leaving Brisbane on her present journey to the East a Chinese lamp-trimmer fell overboard and was drowned.

The United States Secretary of War, Mr. Jacob M. Dickinson, was received by the Emperor and Empress of Japan in audience and entertained to lunch at the Palace. He left Yokohama by the *Siberia* on Sunday and will arrive in Manila on July 25th.

A correspondent writes suggesting to the authorities at Manila that as the Maharatta police proved unsatisfactory at Cebu they should be replaced by the coloured soldiers who fought under H. E. Senior Marquis during the campaign of Camato. The Chinese lakongs should also be dismissed.

Fleet-Surgeon P. H. Boyden, M.D., has been posted to the *Tanar*, for duty at the sick quarters, Weihaiwei, from July 2. This officer has served in the medical department of the navy from November, 1893. He was promoted fleet-surgeon last November, and was surgeon of the gunboat *Thrush*, when Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Cape Squadron, bombarded the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and sent its walls rattling down about his ears in August, 1896.

The U. S. A. cruiser *New York* is expected in the Far East soon. The *New York* is relieving the battleship *West Virginia* as flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. Her crew had a lively time at the Medley mason ports and at Toulon, and were royally entertained by the French Naval authorities. On the arrival of the *New York* at Naples, the Roman Catholic contingent of the ship's company set off for Rome, where they were received by the Pope and accorded his blessing.

The Criminal Court at Medan, in Deli, has just spent 29 days in trying the manager of a rubber estate there belonging to a German Syndicate established at Berlin on charges of making away with estate money and tampering with the books. The judges returned a verdict of acquittal. The accused had been kept seven months in goal awaiting trial. It transpired in the evidence, according to a contemporary, that the directors knew little about rubber cultivation and managed affairs in such a way that a regular muddle resulted.

The report of the Standard Life Assurance Company for 1909 states that the addition to the funds during the year was £254,068, and after deducting current liabilities, including claims intimated but not settled, the total available funds at 15th November, 1909, amounted to £1,255,171, and at that date the aggregate value of the Company's assets was fully equal to the amount shown in the balance sheet (over £13,000,000). It is the intention of the directors to resume the issue of capital or leasehold redemption policies, which they regard as a desirable class of business in itself and as a useful means of increasing the connections of the Company. During the four years of the quinquennium now current the new business of the Company has been well maintained; expenses have been reduced, and a favourable rate of interest upon investments has been earned. The Board therefore have confidence that the results of the investigation which will be made after the close of the year now current will prove satisfactory.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China inform us that Mr. William Foot Mitchell, M.P., has accepted a seat on the Board of Directors of the Bank. They also inform us that a Branch of the Bank has been opened at Amritsar, Punjab, India.

Sir Matthew Nathan signalled his accession to office at St. Martin's-le-Grand by offering for competition a challenge cup for miniature rifle shooting. The result of the competition, which has been very popular, has just been declared. The highest score was obtained by the Exeter Post Office with a total of 759 points out of a maximum of 800. The cup will be given to the winning team by Sir Matthew, who will give to each man of the team a miniature cup.

The clerk to the Chapel-on-the-Frith Board of Guardians, Mr. J. B. Bycott, on 20th ult., reported to the Board that the young Japanese student who shot himself at a hotel at Castleton and was taken to the workhouse infirmary, was still not out of danger, and would probably have to be in the infirmary for four or five weeks more. The Japanese Consul had repudiated all responsibility for him, but a friend had communicated by cable with his sisters in Japan to see what could be done. It appeared to have been a case more for the Royal Infirmary, but, they seemed to whip these cases off to the nearest workhouse. Mr. Coor (Baxton) said a special nurse had been engaged from Liverpool at two guineas a week, and it was likely to be a very great expense to the rates. The Clerk said a fully qualified nurse had to be at the man's bedside night and day. The Rev. T. M. Hayward (Dorwent): If this had been a poor wayfarer from Castleton, would there have been a special nurse? Major Broadbent (Castleton) said he was told all the expenses would be paid by the family. The man had a very rich uncle, who had adopted him.

## HOSPITAL AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Appended is the report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the 14th July, 1910, when there were present: The Hon. the Director of Public Works, (William Chatham, G.M.G.), Chairman; The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, (Charles McIlvaine Messer); The Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne; The Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick. Absent: The Hon. Mr. Edbert Ansgar Hewett.

## HOSPITAL AT THE QUARANTINE STATION, LAOCHIKOK.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a plan of a hospital and contingent buildings which it was proposed to erect at the above Station. The hospital accommodation consisted of 20 beds for men and 10 for women, in addition to which there were quarters for the necessary nursing staff, a kitchen, a latrine and a mortuary. The site on which these buildings were to be erected was a flat area of land just inside the entrance to the Station.

The estimated cost of the buildings was \$10,000, in addition to which it was proposed to spend a sum of \$1,000 in doing up the paths. The amount which could be expended during the current year would be about \$5,000.

After full discussion, the Committee were of opinion that, in view of the extensive provision of hospital accommodation at Yauwatt and Kennedy Town and having regard to the rarity of the occasions on which a quarantine station has been required in the past, the provision of a hospital at the station is unnecessary. They considered that, if the necessity for such provision should arise, some temporary accommodation could at any time be provided. The Committee then adjourned.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on the 21st instant, and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Persia* left Shanghai for this port on the 21st instant p.m., and is due here on the 25th instant a.m.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Suvaric* arrived at Vancouver, B.C., on the 20th instant.

The H.A. Line str. *Brasilia* left Shanghai on the 21st instant a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The H.A. Line str. *Saxonia* left Singapore on the 21st instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Kumeric* sailed from Yokohama for Pacific Coast on the 20th inst.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 21st, at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably in E. Japan, and risen elsewhere, particularly over the China coast.

The depression which passed over Vladivostok last evening is now over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

A high pressure area lies over the Pacific between the Loochoos and the Bonins, and pressure is in considerable excess of the normal over S. China and Japan.

The returns from India, China are lacking. Light or moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

(S. E. and E. winds, light or moderate; fair.)

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. Same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. The Specialists for the Skin are the staff of a Dispensary. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1884.)

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

PEKING, July 21st.

The reply of the Grand Council to the Japanese Convention confirms the expressions of opinion at the meeting on the 15th instant emphasising article three of the Portsmouth Treaty. It adds, further, that China will, in future, act in accordance with the provisions of the Portsmouth and Chino-Japanese Treaties, maintaining increased efforts in all matters arising which call for the exercise of sovereign rights, and for allowing equal opportunity for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria, with a view to serving the best interests of all countries.

(REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

## JAPANESE VISITORS WELCOMED.

LONDON, July 20th.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at a luncheon given at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to the officers of the "Ikoma," whom he heartily welcomed as the representatives of the Navy of an allied nation. Mr. Kato and others responded in suitable language.

## BIG RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, July 20th.

Reuters' correspondent at Ottawa reports that the train men on the entire Grand Trunk Railway have gone on strike, and that in consequence there is a widespread demoralisation of business in Canada.

## A TURKISH SENSATION.

LONDON, July 20th.

From Constantinople it is reported that a series of mysterious arrests have culminated in the apprehension of M. Rizanour, the deputy for Sinope.

An official communique says that a conspiracy has been discovered for the massacre of Ministers, the election of a new parliament, and the re-instatement of dismissed officials.

## THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, July 21st.

Twenty-five thousand people are affected by a strike on the North Eastern Railway.

The officials and strikers met yesterday evening, and it is reported that there is good hope of a settlement of the trouble.

## THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

An international conference for the unification of the law relating to bills of exchange met in the First Chamber of the States-General at the Hague on June 25th, under the presidency of M. Asser, Minister of State and President of the Dutch Commission on Private International Law. Thirty-nine States were represented. The British representatives were Sir George Buchanan, the British Minister, Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, and Mr. Frederick Roth Jackson.

For a number of years past, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have urged upon the Board of Trade the serious hardship imposed upon captains and officers of merchant vessels who are liable to be compelled to throw up their positions in order to give evidence at Board of Trade inquiries into shipping casualties on the ground that their evidence may prove material, even though they may not be implicated in any way. The result has been that masters and officers have lost their positions, with possibly, very little chance of regaining them for some considerable time. The Guild in representing this grievance felt that it was one which the Board of Trade should, in justice to those concerned, take some steps to remedy. As the result of further correspondence the Guild are informed by the Board that a scheme has been placed before them whereby officers of merchant vessels may insure against loss to which they may be put by detention for the purpose of giving evidence at Board of Trade inquiries and Local Marine Board investigations. In response to an invitation on the part of the Board, the Secretary of the Guild, Mr. T. W. Moore, was to attend an important conference held at the offices of the Board in London, in order to discuss the matter.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 21st.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

THE ALLANA AND CAPTAIN APPEALS.  
The appeals of D. R. Captain and S. M. E. Allana from a decision of Mr. E. H. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, committing them to fourteen days' imprisonment without the option of a fine, came on for hearing.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the first appellant, Captain, while the second appellant, Allana, was represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. Paget Hott (of Messrs. Bratton & Hott).

Mr. Potter, in opening, stated that this was an appeal from the decision of the senior police Magistrate, Mr. Hallifax, who found both defendants guilty on a charge of assault and sentenced them to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine. The complainant was a Miss Della Hurd, and there were four witnesses, Miss Hurd and Miss Silber, who were both women of the unfortunate class, a man named Robertson, and an amah whose evidence was important because she said she heard nothing extraordinary. It was necessary to criticise shortly the parties because when the parties were such as they were here, he thought the Court would hesitate before they convicted on evidence given by such witnesses as these.

The Chief Justice—I don't know that that is so.  
Mr. Potter—Of course they are entitled to the protection of the law in the same way as every other subject, but still the antecedents of the witnesses ought to be taken into consideration.

The Chief Justice—That applies to both sides.

Mr. Potter—The first appellant in this case is a man who has never had a charge preferred against him up to this time. At any rate I must mention some of the witnesses for the Crown. The third I may in passing, admit the use of three aliases, and to having been dismissed from the police. On the evening of 5th May last the two defendants were in 49, Hollywood Road some time about 8.30 p.m. It is really impossible from the statements of the witnesses taken by the magistrate to discover what really happened on this occasion.

The Chief Justice—This applies to both cases. Shouldn't we settle the principle on which we have to go first? It is clearly laid down. This is not a question of conflicting evidence, because there was no evidence given for the defendants, therefore you have to show that the finding on the complainant's evidence is in fault. Where it is not a question of conflict of evidence, the evidence assumes far greater importance in the eyes of the Appeal Court.

Mr. Potter—I am going to show your Lordships that it is a case of a tremendous conflict of evidence. No two witnesses for the prosecution tell the same story.

The Chief Justice—Yes. I only wanted to say that to make it quite clear.

Mr. Potter—Your Lordships have the power of requiring the evidence of the defendants if you think fit.

The Chief Justice—We shouldn't supplement. Mr. Potter—Your Lordships can do so.

The Chief Justice—But we shouldn't. The defendants had it in their power to give evidence at the Police Court, and if they did not, it will require a strong case to call on them now.

Mr. Potter—The attitude the defendants adopted at the Police Court was that there was no case against them.

The Chief Justice—What was said to the Magistrate?

Mr. Potter—That was what was submitted.

The Chief Justice—You say that was definitely submitted to the Magistrate?

Mr. Potter—Yes. Mr. Harris submitted that it was absolutely impossible to convict, this being a criminal case, on the evidence before the Magistrate. It may be of importance to hear the evidence of Captain. Your Lordships have power to hear him, and if there was a mistake in assuming that there was any evidence to go to the Magistrate on this charge, then in the interests of justice your Lordships should hear what he has to say now.

The Chief Justice—It will have to be a very, very extreme case. We will consider that afterwards.

Mr. Potter—It is difficult to gather from the evidence of the witnesses what actually took place on that evening. The evidence is hopelessly conflicting and no one witness tells the same story as another. In fact, the Magistrate having convicted, the only possible way he could have done so would be to take the evidence of one of the witnesses and discredit all the rest. He could not take the evidence of three, as they tell three distinct stories.

The Chief Justice—He might have discovered a connecting link between all the evidence.

Mr. Potter—I will show that there is not a connecting link to link up the three stories.

The Chief Justice—It is quite impossible for us to take one case without the other, and therefore you must treat the evidence from your point of view, and Mr. Slade from his.

Mr. Slade—I quite agree.

Mr. Potter—That is what we are going to do. The Chief Justice—I thought the other day that was what you did not want to do.

Mr. Potter—I have considered the matter, and think it would be ridiculous not to take them both together. An important feature as regards Captain is that throughout the whole of the evidence of the complainant she never suggests that Captain struck her a blow.

The Puisne Judge—She does not say she was not hit by him.  
Mr. Potter—She does not say she was not, but she does not say who hit her. She never

suggested that Captain struck her a blow, although she has taken out a summons charging him with assault. I think I will satisfy your Lordships beyond possible doubt that the instigator of that summons was the man Robertson. It would be preposterous to suggest that a complainant in a case of assault would summons a man she could not say assaulted her.

The Chief Justice—If in a dark passage a person receives blows and she cannot identify who dealt them, she might well summons two who were there.

Mr. Potter—But there are no such circumstances in this case. There was no dark passage. The Chief Justice—I will withdraw the dark passage and say if there were two people, one in front and one behind, and the blow came from behind.

Mr. Potter—But that is not the evidence. Proceeding, Counsel said their Lordships would see from the notes of the Magistrate that Captain was in front of Miss Hurd the whole time, so it was not a case of a dark passage or a man behind her. There was no earthly reason, if he did assault her, why she should not have seen it. The evidence showed that there was a pursuit after this man Robertson, and when the complainant screamed, someone hit her. This conflicted with Robertson's evidence, in which it was stated that she was following some distance behind and screamed because she saw Robertson being hit. The defendants then turned round, and one man hit her. Another point of importance, which was clear beyond all possible doubt from complainant's evidence, was that this woman was inviting Captain to the house. She admitted sending chits to him and receiving chits, and that she was on friendly terms with him. In fact, a photograph was produced where they were taken together, so they were admitted on the friendliest of terms.

The Chief Justice—At one time.

Mr. Potter—On that day, she should not have invited the man up to the house.

The Chief Justice—Is that suggested to be the day on which the assault took place?

Mr. Potter—It is admitted, and it is rather peculiar that on the very day of the trial this woman, to whom Captain said he owed no money, said to him, "Will you pay me the money you owe me?"

The Chief Justice—How can we go into that? We cannot unless you make a regular application to introduce further evidence, or things that have happened since the trial.

Mr. Potter—I apply to be allowed to bring this before your Lordship's notice.

Mr. Slade—It is on the Magistrate's notes. The application was made in open Court on the instructions of the complainant.

The Puisne Judge—Was this an application for a rehearing?

Mr. Slade—No, an application by Miss Hurd for a reconsideration of the sentence. The way I put it is that she reported of her evidence. It ought to be on the notes supplied by the Magistrate in connection with this matter.

Mr. Potter—As a matter of fact it is reported in the paper here (the Daily Press). Mr. Harris was present when the application was made, and he can go into the box.

The Chief Justice—I will ask the Magistrate to send us down a copy of his notes, or if he has not got it on his record, a formal note of what took place.

Mr. Potter—As far as my client is concerned, Miss Hurd does not say one word against him. In fact the whole tenor of her evidence is that the man had no earthly motive for hitting her, and it is highly improbable that he did.

Mr. Slade then dealt with the legal aspect of the case. He pointed out that the position here was quite different from at Home. In England the Court said it could not alter the decision of a Magistrate because they had not got, and had not the power to get, the witnesses before them. Here in Hongkong, however, the whole object and intention was to make the Full Court a real Court of Appeal from the Magistracy. He pointed out that the Full Court had the power to say on any rehearing that there had been friction and quarrelling between the parties and the best thing to do would be to bind them over to keep the peace.

The Chief Justice said if the case rested on the English principle he should have grave doubts as to whether he could have reversed the Magistrate's decision, because he thought the evidence of Miss Silber was capable of another construction. It was clear, as Mr. Slade had pointed out, that the principle here was not the same as it was at Home, and it was clearly a case in which a rehearing should be granted. The alternative was a dismissal of the appeal, which he did not feel like doing in this case. A rehearing would be granted, and of course whether it would take place would depend entirely upon the complainant.

The Puisne Judge concurred.

## TENNIS LEAGUE.

Y.M.C.A. & QUEEN'S COLLEGE.  
Saturday, 23rd July, 1910, at 4.30 p.m., on Y.M.C.A. Ground.—  
Y.M.C.A. Team—McPherson and Le Breton; Hickling and Joseland; Shorey and Vireash.

## THE PEKING SYNDICATE.

An extraordinary general meeting was held on June 22nd at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir Richard D. Awdry presiding, when, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by M. Libert Dury, the resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 7th June were unanimously confirmed as special resolutions. They were for omitting shares 10 to 15 inclusive of the articles of association and substituting other articles therefor; and varying certain other clauses. Clause 10 now provides that the capital of the company is £1,540,000 divided into 1,500,000 shares of £1 each, 399,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each, and 2,500 deferred shares of 1s. each. The only alteration made in the share capital is that each ordinary £1 share is divided into 10 shares of 2s. each, one vote being given for each share.



## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19th July.

**THE MACAO FIGHTING.**

The fighting at Coloman is causing some amount of excitement in this city and opinion is by no means unanimous in favour of the Portuguese. The Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights has sent a memorial to the Viceroy urging him to take precautions against any aggression that may occur. I have taken the opinions of several Chinese on the present situation and every one seems inclined to be extremely reticent on the subject. There is no doubt that a section of the public regard the pirates more in the light of patriots than robbers, but it is more pleasant to report that some wiser persons think that the Portuguese are conferring a signal benefit on society by driving out these disturbers of the peace. The persons holding this opinion also deplore the fact that the Chinese Government takes no serious steps to exterminate these pests, either from want of power or want of energy. The thought then presents itself, how are the Chinese to become a great world Power if they are not in a position to clear their own rivers of such gangs of pirates as infest the Chi Kiang Delta? There is a wave of patriotism passing over the country, but here it seems to take the form of much talk, bugle blowing in the schools and rabid utterances against the foreigner and all his ways. What will be the outcome of it all few can tell, but the Government need to keep a firm hold on the people at the present juncture.

## NEW POLICE METHODS.

That the Canton Police are becoming more modern in their methods is evinced by the following. A man in the Western Suburbs absconded with above 40,000 taels and many people are therefore keenly interested in his apprehension. The police have issued large notices printed on red paper setting forth a description of the man and the crime with which he is accused. Attached to each notice was a photograph, excellently finished. These notices have been stuck up on nearly all the prominent places in Canton and Homan, and it was interesting to watch the curiosity of the people when the photograph appeared. In some places that I saw in Homan the photograph disappeared within a short time of their appearance, being filched from the wall by street gamins and the crowd of dealers that always are to be seen hanging about the street corners. To-day I saw a number of these notices in the City, but in case the photograph had been removed. I said to be the first time on record by this means has been used here as an aid to secure the arrest of an absconder.

## HUPEH LOTTERY.

Some time ago I reported that in accordance with the scheme for the suppression of gambling in the Kwong provinces the sale of the Hupeh lottery tickets had been prohibited. This was done after much negotiation with the authorities of the aforesaid province, but now it has come to the ears of His Excellency that certain persons are doing a good stroke of business by selling these tickets *sub rosa*. The Viceroy has in consequence issued a notice that anyone found guilty of breaking the law in this respect will be very severely dealt with. The shop or house wherein the sales take place are to be confiscated to the government and the agent for the sales is to be punished by fine and imprisonment. This is a step in the right direction, for only those living in the place can have any idea of the monstrous evil of gambling in this City. It infests all ranks of society from the official and merchant to the urchin in the gutter. If the finances of the province could be put on a sounder basis reform might take place earlier, but so long as the condition of affairs remains as it is little reform is to be anticipated.

## DISTURBING SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Some time ago a certain Charitable Institution drew attention to the fact that obscene pictures were being exhibited in the streets and impure books were being exposed for sale and plays unfit to be witnessed by a respectable community were being publicly performed. The Viceroy directed an enquiry to be made, and stimulated by the success of this movement certain persons have declined against what they are pleased to call the "new men" and "new women" ideas which have been brought into the country by students from abroad. These persons, they declare, by bringing in ideas of men and women choosing their own wives and husbands, of ideas of the greater freedom of women and the equality of the sexes, are disturbing the social relations that have existed in this land for thousands of years. The dead hand of the past rests heavy on China and all her ways, and it is likely to be long before the bulk of the people will tolerate such innovations, and it is reported that the official body are much in sympathy with those protesting against these ideas.

## A NEW MARKET.

It is within the bounds of possibility that this city is soon to be equipped with a modern market. Some time ago the Tsoai of Police sent a petition to the Viceroy saying that the existing markets were anything but a credit to the city, and suggesting that a new market equipped with stalls on the system adopted in Hongkong and other places be adopted. The Viceroy has considered the idea a good one, and has directed the Tsoai to look out for a suitable site near the new Bund, and to confer with the Tsoai of Industries and with the Director of the Bund Bureau regarding its establishment.

## SUSPECTED MURDER.

In Shek Wan the corpse of a man was yesterday discovered on the highway leading to the Hung Nai Kiu village. The deceased was well dressed, but it was found that one of his ears had been cut off, and that he had several wounds in his breast. It is feared that this is another outrage by the dreaded "Dagger League," whose actions have caused so much consternation in various parts of the province lately.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. M. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWSTER (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 58 to 59), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 7), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Report of the Director of Education; report of the Land Officer, report of the Director of Public Works, and copy of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 178 of June 17th.

The Director of Public Works laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 2).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RELIEF OF DUTIES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain duties." In doing so he said:—An Ordinance was passed last year, No. 29 of 1909, which effected in a greater measure what it is proposed to effect by the Bill now before the Council. That Ordinance was regarded by the Secretary of State as of somewhat too drastic a character, was disallowed by His Majesty, and the Bill proposes to substitute an Ordinance of a more limited character than the Ordinance sanctioned by the Council last year.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

YOUNG PERSONS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Young Persons Ordinance, 1909." In doing so he said:—There was an Ordinance passed last year which abolished the death sentences in the case of young persons, and the object of the present Bill is to invest discretion in the Courts in determining what is a young person. As has been pointed out, difficulties have arisen in some cases in proving the age of an offender, and this amendment in the Ordinance of last year merely gives discretion to the Court to determine whether it is a young person.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE COPYRIGHT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Law of Copyright." In doing so he said:—This Bill proposes to amend the law of copyright in the Colony. It was drafted, I may say, by my learned friend, Mr. Slade, when he was acting Attorney-General. The Imperial Act of 1842 is in force here so far as it is applicable, and as the law is at present the owner of the copyright of any book first published in this Colony has to be registered at the Stationer's Hall in London. He cannot sue to defend his copyright unless he is registered at Stationer's Hall, because there is no copyright register in Hongkong. This Bill provides that a local register shall be established here, and makes provision of the Imperial Act applicable to the local register so that the owner of copyright may register either locally or at Stationer's Hall, London. The Bill also extends the provisions of the Copyright, Musical Compositions, Acts, 1882 and 1883. These Acts give the Court discretion in awarding penalties, and restrict the scope of the damages for infringements which were given by the old statute 3 and 4 William IV. The object my learned friend had in making these two Acts applicable to this Colony was to bring the general law affecting copyright uniform. The Bill is drafted largely on precedent. Section 2 is based on section 5 of the Copyright Ordinance of 1901. So far as the

physiology is concerned, the words in section 2 are taken from the Imperial Act of 1842. Section 3 is based, I think I may say verbatim, on section 6 of the Fine Arts Copyright Ordinance of 1901. Section 4 is based on section 56 of the Ceylon Act dealing with copyright. Section 5 is based again on section 58 of the Ceylon Act, and section 6 is based in brief on section 24 of the Imperial Act. I may say for the information of the Council that these sections as a whole are based either upon precedents now in existence in the Colony, or upon sections of the Imperial Act.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for public purposes." In doing so he said:—It is desired, sir, to simplify the machinery provided by the principal Ordinance, that is, No. 10 of 1900, in the case of land which is resumed by the Government for public purposes when it is under the value of \$500. The Bill is directed entirely to land of small value. The principal Ordinance, in the case of the resumption of land, required a number of formalities to be gone through such as publication in the Gazette, four months' notice to be given to the owner, and the Board of Arbitrators who sit to assess the compensation must consist of a judge of the Supreme Court and two other members, while notification of the constitution of the Board has to be gazetted, with other formalities. Now, sir, the Bill proposes in the case of land, as I have said, of small value, to simplify these formalities. It substitutes one month's notice to the owner of the land; it does not require a Gazette notice, which is deemed to be unnecessary, and also the constitution of the Board is provided that the Board shall consist of a magistrate or justice of the peace nominated by the Governor as chairman, and two other members, one nominated by the owner of the land, and the other by the Governor. Then there are two clauses, Nos. 6 and 7, which also contain amendments which are deemed desirable both in this Ordinance and in the principal Ordinance. Clause 6 gives a general power of entry in the case of land to be resumed of a small value, and also of land to be resumed under the principal Ordinance. As regards clause 7, it provides that when the owner of any land resumed is absent from the Colony, or cannot be found within six months of the date of the amount of compensation being determined, and makes no claim, the Government may direct payment of the compensation to such person as seems just. That, sir, I believe is based on the precedent of the Land Clauses Consolidation Acts at Home. Cases have occurred where land has been resumed, and owners have been resident out of the Colony and where the people in present occupation of the land were unable to give a receipt in respect of it. Therefore this gives a general power to the Government to pay compensation awarded by the Board to such person.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—With regard to the notice, sir, just merely fixing a notice on a piece of land, is that deemed to be quite sufficient? Take the case of Chinese owners living at Canton, for instance.

The Attorney-General—Notice has to be given to the owner of the land and also fixed up on each end of the ground.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I think more trouble should be taken to find out the owner, rather than putting the notice on a piece of ground.

HIS EXCELLENCY—This Ordinance is strictly designed for resumptions in the New Territory and it is generally a case of notifying the person on the ground.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The name of the owner must be registered in the Land Office or somewhere.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Then notice should be sent to him.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—It says, "notice to be given to the owner."

The Attorney-General—It is very much like substituted service for a writ of summons. Where the owner cannot be discovered in time, notice placed on the locality suffices.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—When this point arose in an Ordinance previously it was decided to send notice under registered cover to the owner. I think the same practice might be followed here.

The Director of Public Works—I understand the registered post would not serve for many of the places.

HIS EXCELLENCY—There is no post in the New Territory.

The Director of Public Works—I think it may be taken that in all cases every effort is made to get at the owner.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I think it better, sir, that something in black and white should go down.

The Director of Public Works—It is only as a last resort that this proceeding is taken. It is resorted to in all cases, but in every case before the proceedings get so far, every effort has been made to get the owner and negotiate with him.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—As it stands here there is no obligation on the Government.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I think some words should be inserted to the effect, that "if the owner cannot be found after a reasonable effort has been made."

HIS EXCELLENCY—If you refer to the notice under the Sanitary Ordinance, that is a different thing. It is pretty rare to find a piece of land without getting hold of a claimant. This says you shall give notice, and also put notice on the land.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—It also says, you may merely put the notice on the land, and that is sufficient.

The Attorney-General—That is exactly based on the principal Ordinance. The principal Ordinance requires that the Governor shall enter into private negotiations with the owner of the land.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The principal Ordinance, sir, is at fault in not making better provision for giving notice; I think reasonable steps may not be taken to find the owner. If it is troublesome to find the owner they will merely put the notice up on the land.

The Attorney-General—I was only pointing out what the law is at present in respect of properties of very much larger value.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—It is unnecessary to send in notice at all to the owner; merely advertise it in the Gazette.

The Attorney-General—It is necessary to communicate with the owner. Under the existing Ordinance notice must be given to him, or it must be substituted in default.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Perhaps it would meet the case to put in the words, "Where the owner cannot be found."

The Director of Public Works—The principal Ordinance requires private negotiations to be carried on in the first instance. These clauses only come into operation, I think, when private negotiations have failed.

The Attorney-General—Will it meet the hon. member's views if we insert these words, after the word "provided" in the tenth line, "and if the owner cannot be found shall be affixed on a conspicuous part of the land."

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Yes, Sir, that will do. The Bill was left in committee, and Council resumed.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS' ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls' Ordinance, 1897." In doing so he said:—Under section 32 of the Protection of Women and Girls' Ordinance of 1897 it is provided that no parent or person acting in the place of a parent shall voluntarily part with a girl for the purposes of adoption to another family who has received money for parting with the custody of such girl. As the law stands a girl may in such case find herself without legal protection as there is no legal guardianship provided for by the Ordinance. It is therefore proposed that in these cases where a girl has been parted with for the purposes of adoption, or for the purpose of money, the law shall be amended by constituting the Registrar-General the legal guardian of the girl. It also enables him to take such action for her welfare as he may think fit. The second part of the clause also gives salutary power to the Registrar-General for the proper protection of such girls. The Bill re-enacts section 32 of the principal Ordinance and was strongly recommended by the Registrar-General in the interests of the Chinese community, and I commend it to the attention of the Council.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE HIGHWAYS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the narrowing, stopping up, diversion, turning or alteration in levels of Highways." In doing so he said:—This Bill, sir, is based in part on the Highways Act of 1835. It is deemed necessary to give the power deferred owing to the formation of new streets and the diversion of portions of existing streets in different parts of the Colony. Section 2 gives the Governor-in-Council power to notify the proposed works in the Gazette and also to affix notices specifying the work at each end of the street concerned. Section 3 requires parties interested to send objections to the Colonial Secretary which will be considered by the Governor-in-Council, and the parties objecting may be heard by the Governor-in-Council personally or by representative. There is a precedent for that course in existence. If the objection is disallowed by the Governor-in-Council, the works cannot be undertaken except by resolution of the Legislative Council. Of course, if the objection is allowed by the Governor-in-Council there is an end to the matter. As regards the Home precedent to which I have alluded, the Highways Act of 1835, the highway authority now in England is the District Council, the rural or urban district council as the case may be, and there is a general right of appeal to Quarter Sessions. It has therefore been deemed desirable by His Excellency in Council that in the event of objections being taken to the decision of the Governor-in-Council the sanction of the Legislative Council, as being the representative authority should be obtained.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Sir, the Hon. Attorney-General has told us that this Bill is based on the Highways Act of 1835. I should like to know whether in that Act provision is made for compensation. It seems to me that circumstances could be easily conceived under which hardships might be created to private owners when the Government have decided to elevate or depress a road opposite their property.

The Attorney-General—If you refer to the notice under the Sanitary Ordinance, that is a different thing. It is pretty rare to find a piece of land without getting hold of a claimant. This says you shall give notice, and also put notice on the land.

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Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Yes, Sir, that will do. The Bill was left in committee, and Council resumed.

The matter having been referred to the Governor-in-Council and then passed by the official majority of the Legislative Council, the property owner would then have no redress at all or no compensation. Without some provision for compensation, I shall not see my way to vote in favour of the second reading of this Bill.

The Attorney-General—Do I understand my friend to say the Highways Act does provide compensation?

Hon. Mr. STEWART—I would be glad to know.

The Attorney-General—I was looking up the matter, but I am unable to find that the Act does provide compensation. It gives a right of appeal to Quarter Sessions and gives the Court power to award costs.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—It deals with the possibility of costs being allowed?

The Attorney-General—Yes, costs of the appeal.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—In any case, whether that Act provides compensation or not, I think this one should.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I have great pleasure in following my hon. friend's opinion. If this Ordinance is allowed to go through without any clause providing for compensation, I think it may in many cases deal very seriously with conditions in the Colony. A great deal of land in this Colony is subject to mortgage, and if the Government were allowed to alter the conditions under which the surrounding property is held without paying any compensation to the owners of the property immediately affected, it would make a great upset to many investments which are made throughout the Colony. That is only a small thing, perhaps, but the whole principle appears to me to be wrong, namely, that the Government should be able to alter the condition of property without paying some compensation for it. It seems only reasonable that some compensation should be paid to owners for the advancement of the comfort or convenience of the public. Therefore I have very much pleasure in supporting my hon. friend's opinion. Also, there is another thing in this Bill. It proposes that after the matter has been brought before the Governor-in-Council it should be referred to the Legislative Council. That appears to me to be entirely unnecessary, because the Governor-in-Council can surely deal with these things perfectly well. If they are referred to the Legislative Council afterwards, it is a sort of specious situation, because in any case, as a matter of practice, the Governor having approved in Council, the Legislative Council would be certain to follow. Therefore I don't see any object in referring the matter first to the Governor-in-Council and then to the Legislative Council. It would be far better if the Governor-in-Council did it themselves.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I don't think, gentlemen, that you are following the precedent of the Imperial Act, and you are told that in that Act there is no provision for compensation. I don't myself see the necessity for inserting it here. Just reflect one moment upon the position. We are told there is a likelihood of the Governor-in-Council, after disallowing the resolution on the part of an owner of property, forcing the resolution through this Council in the face of the opposition of the owner, and if it was a question of refusing compensation, I should think against the opinion of every unofficial member of this Council. The unofficials never give us officials any credit for having a conscience at all, I know. We put in this clause about a referring objections to the Legislative Council for the very purpose of providing that the matter should not be done in a hole and corner manner, and that full publicity should be given to the transaction. It is likely to be an action in the interests of the public, but I don't know whether it will serve the public well if you commit yourselves to giving compensation for every little alteration in roadway, or narrowing, stopping up, diverting. We quite realise that in certain cases narrowing may affect the value of a property, and there have been cases in the past where, without any compulsion at all, we have come to amiable arrangements on the subject. This particular legislation cropped up because, as a matter of fact, we found that we had no power to close any road in the Colony, although roads have been closed in the past. I think you have got every safeguard, gentlemen in this Bill. The owner has got every opportunity to plead his objection, and on the part of the public in the Council and I think the Government would get itself into bad odour if there was an equitable claim for compensation, and it insisted upon forcing a resolution through the Council without giving compensation where it was due.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Sir, there is a considerable difference in the circumstances between this Colony and at Home. Your Excellency has admitted that the Government would not perhaps refuse compensation where compensation was justified, but I



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed: DAILY PRESS—only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. E.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PLEISS Ouden A.B.C. 5th Ed-Liberty's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE—1865— and IN THE MATTER OF THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 16th day of July, 1910, presented to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong by the above-named Association to confirm the alteration of the said Association's objects proposed to be effected by a special Resolution of the said Association unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Association held on the 21st day of April, 1910, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Association held on the 10th day of May, 1910, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Association be respectively amended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such amended and altered Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Association to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS FICOTT, Kt., Chief Justice of the said Court, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1910, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Association whether as creditor, policy holder or otherwise and desiring to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the Companies' Ordinance 1865, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or by his Counsel, for the purpose of a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1910.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the above-named Association.

851

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, marked by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Marmosa."

From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Nyassa."

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1910.

1

GRAU & CO.

27, DES VUEX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910.

Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.

1789

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.5 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

545

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

STERN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

38

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

823

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF DOLLARS 1.80 per Share for Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

General Agents for

THE WEST POINT BUILDING, LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

824

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HONG MAN TONG, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 9th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

825

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 100 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ALBERT OSCAR SELWYN MANNERS has been LOST.

Serial No. 269—13313/13412—100 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for said 100 Shares will be issued on receipt of the original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1910.

775

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following Goods stored on accounts of the Firm CHU CHEONG LAN (陳卓蘭), late of Hongkong, Macao and Canton, since 1907, are cleared from our Godown and the landing and storage charges due thereon, be paid before the 31st inst. they will be sold by Public Auction on account and risk of the concerned.

No. 10, 16/19, 25, and 29/30—

8 Bales Coloured Glazed Paper.

DADY BURJOR & Co., 26, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1910.

850

TO LET.

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.

Apply to—J. HENNESSEY BETH, No. 4, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

795

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE, in Kuntford Terrace.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

325

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1910.

800

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—COMPTON & DEPT.

Care of Messrs. GRAN LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th June, 1910.

724

FURNISHED SUITES.

DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM and BATH, with Board, Tennis Court. To be Opened October 1st.

Apply to—5, Kuntford Terrace, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

841

## TO LET

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS.

Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumatei, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

730

TO LET.

NOS 2 and 3, GOUGH HILL (104, PEAK), as one or two HOUSES, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—Messrs. S. J. DAVID & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

782

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. No. 4, RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in York Building.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910.

87

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Marlborough.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910.

151

TO LET.

1st SEPTEMBER.

BOWEN AD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

781

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910.

363

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Office.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910.

95

TO LET.

NO. 156, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.

ALSO OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

706

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

89

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avonida.

Apply to—

C. A. B. D'ASSUMPOCAO, 75, Praya Grande, MACAO.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1910.

802

TO LET.

NOS 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, from 1st June.

Apply to—

NO. 27, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

GODOWN, 18, DUNDALL STREET.

No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). PREMISES at SHAMKUN, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

FOR SALE—Tobacco Shop, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910.

491

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

88

## BANKS

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo London Osaka

Nagasaki San Francisco Lyons

New York Shanghai Honolulu

Bombay Tientsin Hankow

Newchwang Dalny Peking

Antung Lioyang Port Arthur

Tientsin Chingchiun Mukdelin

Kobe

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per annum

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